



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

**Bill Nye on Bees.**—Some time since, Mr. Edgar W. Nye, the humorist, wrote one of his peculiarly-funny articles on swarming. It appeared in the New York papers, but it was copyrighted. We wrote to the author for permission to place it before our readers, so that they might have a good laugh. He was then in Europe, but we have just received a letter from him with permission to print the article. We have had the engravings re-produced and present it to our readers in this issue. Bro. Heddon wrote us as follows concerning the article:

**FRIEND NEWMAN:** I have laughed heartily over the Bill Nye article on bees. He knows more facts about them than Agassiz did! No such a humorist ever graced the world before, it seems to me.—JAMES HEDDON.

Read it, and laugh and "grow fat," is good advice. Those who have any relish for humor will no doubt enjoy it, as we and many others have done. Several of our subscribers cut it out, and sent it to us, asking for its insertion in the next BEE JOURNAL, but we could not do so until the author gave permission. Now, here it is.

**It has Often been Asked** what would be included in the free list of animals imported into Canada for breeding purposes. We lately sent a request, through D. A. Jones & Co., to the Canadian Department of Agriculture for a definite classification of such, and here is the reply:

Pedigreed animals for the improvement of stock (viz: horses, cattle, sheep and swine) under special regulations of the Treasury Board, come in free, but other living animals imported, are liable to a duty of 20 per cent. I should understand the term "animals" to include "queen-bees," but this, however, is a question for the interpretation of the Customs.—Signed, J. Lowe, Ottawa, Ont.

**I. R. Good, Nappanee, Ind.,** has sent us a sample of his new Combined Introducing and Shipping Cages. The Introducing Cage is made of bent wire-cloth, 13x3 inches and half-an-inch thick, with a wood-stopper in one end having three holes through it; these holes are filled with "Good" candy. When shipping, it is enclosed with a frame work of thin wood around the sides (with a hole in two sides for air), and a thin piece of wood on both sides. Mr. Good says:

I believe it to be one of the best and most successful Introducing Cages made. To introduce a queen, all you have to do is to lay the cage on top of the frames, under the cushion, or thrust it down between the combs, and the bees will eat the candy out and liberate the queen. How do you like it, Mr. Editor?

We like it very much. It is so simple, and will save much labor in introducing the queens.

**Several** more papers have been sent to us, which have published the item from the *Herald of Health*, about making artificial honey from oil of vitriol and potato starch. What stuff for a magazine to publish! It ought to be called the "Herald of Death" instead of the *Herald of Health*!

**A Man** who has not enough interest to subscribe for the BEE JOURNAL, requests us to write him all about how to manage bees, how to build a bee-house, with full particulars as to dimensions, etc.—as though we had nothing to do but to write a book for his benefit, and present it to him in manuscript. He little dreams that while we write this, there are 50 unanswered letters on our desk. We want to accommodate all, but have no time to write for anyone the details of what they can purchase in a pamphlet or book. We are too busy.

**Who is the Handsomest Woman** in New York? Frank Leslie's Weekly is trying to settle this question by printing every week a picture of one of the loveliest young ladies in New York society. This week a large picture of Miss Sallie Hargous is produced. She is certainly a beautiful woman. President Harrison's visit to Bar Harbor, the striking picture of a life-saver rescuing a child at the beach, glimpses of the operating room of the Western Union Building, and of scenes at the watermelon-dock, help to make up an unusually interesting paper.

**The ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL** will be clubbed with the American Bee Journal and both mailed to any address in the United States and Canada, for one year, for \$1.75. Or both JOURNALS for one year, and Dickens' Works (as described on page 560 of this Journal)—all for \$2.25.

Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Nebr., says: "The ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL is just such a magazine as I have been wanting to take for a long time, and I appreciate it. I wish it success."

**Statistics.**—In answer to a set of five questions, sent out by the Editor of the *Gleanings*, to ascertain the real facts concerning the honey crop, reports were sent in from every State, which are summed up as follows:

On account of the cool wet weather in the early part of the season, which, according to the reports, seems to have pervaded almost all of the United States, the honey-crop is considerably less than it might have been. First, because this weather continued clear up, in a good many of the places, into the time of year when the main nectar-bearing flora was in bloom. Second, the bees were unable to breed up properly on account of the cool and rainy weather, and hence the actual working force of the bees was considerably lower than it should have been. But in spite of all this, the season has been decidedly better than last year, in most localities, although there are some exceptions.

Twenty States report a good season: namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Arizona.

The following States report a poor season generally: California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Michigan, though usually among the foremost, gives as unfavorable a report as any of the States enumerated.

It is interesting to note that a number of States report 200 per cent. as the average crop of honey received. W. P. W. Duke, of Alabama, and J. L. Clark, of Florida, report 200 per cent., while a large number of others give 175 per cent. as the average crop. Taking it all in all, we find that the average crop of honey secured in the respective localities, stands 75 per cent. The same average a year ago was only 50 per cent.; so that, according to the reports, 50 per cent. more honey has been secured this year than last, although the general average is still down.

Perhaps we should remark that the report has probably been under-estimated rather than the reverse. The tendency of human nature, and especially when its hopes are set high, is to look down instead of up. Farmers, as well as bee-keepers, are much inclined to complain about the poor season, too much drouth, or too much wet, or something else that is not just exactly right.

**Introducing Queens.**—Mr. Wm. Beall, Kimmell, Indiana, asks us to state what is the best way to introduce queens. This would take more space than could be spared in this department, to give in detail. The best way to do (for Mr. B. is evidently a beginner), is to buy a good manual, and then he will have something to refer to at any moment, which will tell him *what*, *when* and *how* to do anything that is desired to be done in the apiary. There are so many ways, that we should hardly like to decide which method was the *best* one. Mr. Beall remarks thus about his honey crop:

The honey crop is light here, this year. It is only about half a crop. Is it healthy to feed bees? if so what way is the best to feed them?

Yes; if the bees are short of stores, feed them. Get a Shuck feeder and put at the entrance of the hive.



## THE FLOWERS AND THE BEES.

BY E. H. R.

Twass Spring. Each tendrilled vine, each shrub and tree,

Were clothed in tender green, the buds set free.

But some in discontent were prone to linger,

Till Beauty, in her flight among the trees,

Did pause and lightly pressed them with her finger.

Her fairy touch, distilling magic power,

Each lagging bud burst fourth a perfect flower.

The gladsome news went floating on the breeze

O'er hill and dale, and left the fields aflame

With blossoms. Then arose glad jubilees

Among the birds, and from the echoes came

The burden of repeated song. The bees

From dreams awoke; in wonder and delight

They murmured low and took a sudden flight.

Each year since then, when earth and skies are

warmed

And floral fragrance fills the air, the bees have

swarmed.

—Inter-Ocean.

## GLEAMS OF NEWS.

**Aggressive Work Needed.**—J. C. Armstrong, Bromley, Iowa, on Aug. 8, 1887, says:

I think that the time has come when bee-keepers should be the aggressors, and commence suit against some of those who are asserting that honey is being manufactured, and compel them to bring on their proof or pay the penalty of their falsehoods. You ask where the money is to come from? The heavy shippers of honey are the ones to prosecute; for it is they who are injured by it. The small bee-keepers, who sell their product at home, are not affected by it.

**The National Flower.**—Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ills., on August 13, 1889, writes:

I lately attended a picnic given by the Scientific Society of Peoria County. I consider myself "part and parcel" of Agricultural, Horticultural and Scientific gatherings. I questioned some of the prominent botanists, with reference to their choice for a "national flower," among them Dr. Stewart, who, as authority on botany, has a national reputation. He said "that the Asters were indigenous to this country, and in no country in the world did they flourish as they do here; but that the Golden-Rod had much in its favor, by reason of its name." In interrogating a representative of the Scientific Society of Fulton county, who was present, he said that he could not see why we could not vote for a "national flower" without buying a book; and that puzzles me. I am in favor of the Golden-Rod, both heart and soul.

We do not know, but presume Mr. Prang thought that the most desirable way, at least for him, for we learn that

he has sold many thousands of the books. The Golden-Rod is evidently away ahead in the race.

**Asters and Bees.**—W. Harmer, Manistee, Mich., on Aug. 12, says:

Please name the blossom which I mail to you. It grows in the woods here; I got it from a neighbor who said that she had quite a scramble to get it away from a bee, as it alighted on it after it was plucked. Of course she knew not the innocence and harmlessness of a busy bee in search of sweets a long way from its home. I do not know that it is plentiful, and as I did not gather any of it, I would like to know its value for bees, and on what kind of soil it would feel at home.

It is one of the numerous family of Asters, rich in honey, and thriving on almost any kind of soil.

**The Richest Legacy** that parents can leave to their children is not a matter of silver or gold, or bonds or real-estate. It is not a thing of cash but of constitution—not of good investments, but of good health.

The young man or woman that has inherited from his or her parents, a sound constitution and its concomitant of perfect health, has no earthly reason to complain of parental shortness in the matter of a legacy of dollars. They have received a capital which is far more valuable than money, or of anything that money can buy. They have received that which lawyers cannot melt away, or financial storms destroy. The superb pricelessness of this legacy should not be lost sight of, by parents or by those whom they have brought into this world of weaklings, of sick and suffering men and women whose burdens of ill-health are traceable to their ancestors. Let all care for such an important matter, so that the future generations may inherit this priceless legacy.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Maj. W. C. Stevens, of Ann Arbor, Mich., formerly of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, still owns and uses the horse that he rode in the army. He bought him in Kentucky in 1862 and rode him in many battles.

Johannes Brahms has just completed a new work, "Deutsche Fest und Gedenksprache," for double chorus and capella. The novelty is to be performed for the first time under Von Bulow's conductorship at the Hamburg musical festival in September.

The sale of the contents of the late M. Cabanel's studio has produced about \$28,000 for paintings, sketches and drawings. His well known picture of "Cleopatra Experimenting with Poisons Upon Condemned Prisoners" fetched \$4,000, and his "St. John the Baptist" \$2,500.

## ELECTRIC NOTES.

The phonograph has lately been employed abroad in diplomatic correspondence.

The formal opening of the Chicago Electric club took place in the new quarters recently.

Telegraph poles in India are made of iron, on account of the destruction of wooden ones by the white ants.

Professor Blake is experimenting with the view of perfecting a system of telephonic communication at sea.

Coal cutting machines run by electricity are now so far perfected that they can cut between 200 and 300 tons per day.

The Niagara Falls convention of electricians gives promise of a full attendance and an exceedingly interesting exhibit.

In 1868 the average charge per telegraphic message was \$1.04, and the profit 41 cents. In 1888 the corresponding figures were 31 cents and 8 cents.

In Spain the native electric light companies have been so unsuccessful that the whole matter of lightning has been turned over to English companies.

## SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

It is proposed in France to substitute death by electricity for the guillotine.

The maximum intensity of the light from the Eiffel tower is 500,000 carcels, giving a range of 127 miles.

It has recently been proposed to use an alloy of zinc and phosphorus in boilers to prevent incrustation and pitting.

After more than twenty-seven years the pearl oyster has produced pearls off the Madras coast in sufficient quantities to be worth the expense of fishing.

A steam carriage in which coke is used as fuel has lately appeared in France. The driving is effected by two hind wheels and the speed attained is about fifteen miles per hour, twenty-eight and three-quarter gallons of water being sufficient for a run of twenty-five miles.

Both the French and German governments have provided facilities for the examination and certification of electrical instruments, and it is now found that apparatus bearing the official indorsement brings a better price in Continental markets than non-attested instruments.—New York Times.

An authority upon provisions estimates that half a pound of butter a week is a good allowance for each person; half a pound of coffee a week and a pound and a quarter of sugar for each person make liberal allowances. Families are apt to differ in these respects.

Smoke extends from California to western Kansas, a distance of 1,000 miles. At first the smoke partially shut off the rays of the sun, making the air cooler, but now it adds to the already high temperature. It is supposed to be caused by the mountain fires in Montana.

A very desirable corner of the earth is the Puyallup reservation, which the Puyallup Indians are ready to hand over to purchasers, in whole or in part. Some of the finest hop growing land in America is on this reservation. Washington territory is famous for its hops, which are quite as good as those of Kent.



## PITTSBURG'S EXPOSITION.

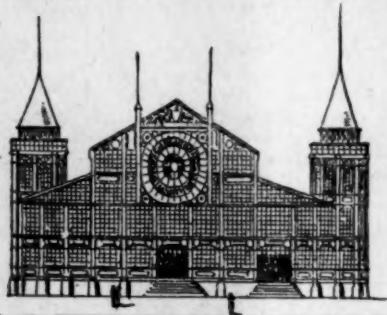
**It Will Open Sept. 4 and Continue Until Oct. 19.**

Pittsburg is going to hold an exposition, beginning Sept. 4 and closing Oct. 19, the object being, of course, to make the world acquainted with Pittsburg's resources. Since 1886 the era of improvement has been marked. Many who are interested in the material interests of the United States have been attracted to Pittsburg by the introduction of natural gas, and it is predicted that Pittsburg will eventually rank first in the manufacture of finished articles, as she now leads in the manufacture of iron, steel and glass.



**EAST ENTRANCE, MAIN EXPOSITION BUILDING.**

The importance of an industrial exposition was recognized four years ago, when the Western Pennsylvania Exposition society was incorporated. The object of the association was "to advance the industrial arts and sciences, and of agriculture and horticulture; also the establishment of a polytechnic school." The site chosen for the buildings is between Third street and "the Point," on Duquesne way, opposite the old Exposition buildings. Allegheny river bounds the north-western, the city the southeastern side of the new buildings. The cost of the exposition building, the machinery hall and a smaller building to be used as a restaurant, will



**MACHINERY HALL, PITTSBURG.**

amount to \$350,000. It is also intended to erect a music hall of magnificent propor-

tions, and there is a possibility of the levee between the exposition grounds and the Sixth street bridge being turned into a public park and promenade; active steps have already been taken in that direction.

**These They Cede and These They Keep.**

The map here given shows the Sioux reservation, parts of which were recently ceded to the United States by the Indians. The 11,000,000 acres which will be thrown open to settlement, and for which the government is to pay \$14,000,000, are shown in the shaded portion, and comprise about one-half of the entire reservation. This tract extends from Missouri to the Black Hills, and then north;



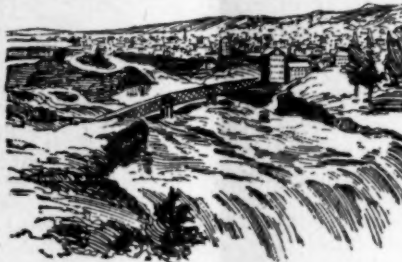
1. Proposed Standing Rock reservation. 2. Proposed Cheyenne River reservation. 3. Proposed Flesho Lower Brule reservation. 4. Proposed Crow Creek reservation. 5. Orallala Sioux reservation. 6. Proposed Pine Ridge reservation. 7. Proposed Rosebud reservation. 8. Military reservation.

**SIoux RESERVATION.**

it embraces also a part of the fertile Winnebago-Crow Creek reservation on the east bank of the Missouri river, south of Pierre. The area of this great tract is equal to that of New Hampshire and Massachusetts combined. Two great railroads run into Pierre, which is opposite the centre line and but half a mile distant from the border. It is estimated that farms can be provided for not less than 70,000 families. Already the clans are gathering along the shores of the Missouri, and a rush equal to that which marked the opening of the Oklahoma lands is expected to begin as soon as President Harrison shall give the word.

**It Will Rise from Its Ashes.**

It is gratifying to know that Spokane Falls, the Washington city that suffered so severely from fire the other day, will shortly be re-



**SPOKANE FALLS BEFORE THE FIRE.**

built, and that in a more substantial manner than before. The cut of the city before the fire here given is from a photograph, and shows the beautiful falls from which the place takes its name.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Oscar Wilde, so it is reported, wears a flannel shirt embroidered with flowers.

Baldwin, the balloonist, has made \$60,000 by his parachute descents in England.

The Duke of Fife is one of the incorporators of the British South African company.

The venerable Professor Sir Richard Owen has entered his 86th year in excellent health.

Owen K. Studebaker, the well known brewer of San Francisco, wants to be governor of California.

Mr. D. C. French, the sculptor, has completed his model for the Starr-King monument at San Francisco.

A 16-year-old boy, "Professor" Frankenstein, wields the baton at the concerts of the West Side park in Chicago.

Ferdinand Guzman, the most famous bandit in Spain, is a dwarf, who at one time kept a small store in Granada.

Hon. Samuel S. Cox is said to be the only living man in public life who voted for the admission of Oregon as a state Feb. 14, 1859.

Thomas A. Edison rarely sleeps more than four hours a day. He says that when he sleeps eight hours he feels badly when he wakes up.

Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, and D. O. Mills, of New York, own gold mines in Alaska which are said to yield a net profit of \$1,800 a day.

The leading tenor of today, Tamagno, is about 40 years of age, and originally assisted his father in the manufacture of mineral waters in Turin.

Ronald McDonald, son of the distinguished English writer, George McDonald, has been appointed head master of Ravenscroft school, at Asheville, N. C.

Gen. Gordon's cook has turned up alive at Assorean, having come into the English lines from the Mahdi's camp. He has blossomed into a doctor.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale says that when he was a college student he and his chum took the first daguerreotype picture ever made in Boston.

Ivan Stepanoff, of Tobolsk, Siberia, was at one time governor of one of the Siberian provinces. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds.

Ex-Congressman William L. Scott has acquired another large tract of coal lands, and is said to be the largest owner of this species of property in Western Pennsylvania.

Dr. Charles G. Eames, of New York city, owns an old stone house in Berkshire county, Mass., and close by it is the veritable blacksmith shop of Elihu Burritt, the linguist.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, determined when he assumed his present office to visit every county in the Keystone state. He has just completed his task by his visit to Pike county.

According to Mr. Ruskin's recent criticism, there is no genius about the English language. He defines the Welsh language as the language of music, the Scotch of poetry and the Irish of wit.

The pope recently gave Archbishop Corrigan, of New York city, two of his jubilee presents—a chalice and a ciborium—both of which are of gold, while the chalice is studded with amethysts and rubies.



## EARN YOUR HONORS.

Of course you are proud that your fathers were good:  
'Tis a pleasure to know they were great  
In the field, on the bench, or in science or art,  
Or as leaders in matters of State.

But we all should remember our ancestors' fame  
Is not for their children to wear;  
To the fame of the great man, the family name  
Is the only legitimate heir.

The fame that is yours, is the fame you have won;  
If you have not won it yet, look ahead—  
But don't claim an honor because you're the son  
Of ancestors centuries dead.

Of proud ones who live on the fame of their sires,  
Examples in plenty are found:  
Like the turnip and parsnip, they seem not to know  
That the best of them lies under-ground.

Look ahead to the future—the past is not yours;  
For your prize, trust the future alone.  
The fame of the past is another's reward;  
Make the yield of the present your own.

Inherited titles of honor are vain;  
In the heat of Fame's handicap chase  
The plain man looks forward: the noble looks back  
And oftentimes loses the race.

Look forward! toil onward! and when in the end  
Well-merited honors you've won,  
Be proud that your claim to the prize did not lie  
In being a somebody's son.—Selected.

## QUERIES REPLIES.

### Italianizing an Apiary with Home-Reared Queens.

Written for the American Bee Journal

**Query 651.**—Give the best manner of Italianizing an apiary of hybrids, supposing the owner, of course, to rear his own queens or cells.—Michigan.

Buy "dollar queens."—MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

Consult the standard works on our specialty, or the bee-papers.—A. B. MASON.

The space here is too small. Consult any of our standard bee-books.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

Rear queens during the swarming season, and select the best in the fall, to supersede all doubtful ones.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

I know of no better plan than that that given in my book. It is too long an answer for this department.—A. J. COOK.

I will let some of the queen-breeders answer this, as I know of no easy way.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Kill the black queens, and "introduce" the Italian queens. Or, you can use the queen-cell method; either one is good enough. For details, refer to your bee-book.—WILL M. BARNUM.

To answer this with any satisfaction, would require more space than we are allowed. Consult any good work on apiculture, and you will find what you want.—H. D. CUTTING.

The manner and process is fully explained in the bee-books. Send a dollar to the editor, and he will send you the book with the process.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I cannot see how you are going to Italianize, if you rear the queens in your own apiary. Fertilization in confinement is not a proven fact.—EUGENE SECOR.

I would suggest that the querist read bee-books, and back numbers of the bee-papers, for the information he seeks. A worthy answer would be too long for this department.—JAMES HEDDON.

Remove the old queens, and replace them with others of known purity. Get "Doolittle on Queen-Rearing," and "Alley's Handy-Book," which will give the "modus operandi" in full.—J. E. POND.

Procure a pure queen, and permit no queens in the apiary except daughters of a pure queen. Supersede those known to be mismated, by queens supposed, or known to be, purely mated. To work on this line, get the method of queen-rearing that suits you best. Several are published and all are good.—J. M. SHUCK.

This you will find fully explained in back numbers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, also in several books on apiculture. If every one of us here would give the manner, it would take more space than can be afforded in this department.—P. L. VIALLO.

When you have the queen-cells reared, (which should be after the honey harvest), just kill the reigning queen in each hive, and two days later give one of the cells.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Get Doolittle's book, and rear your queens; then kill the old queens, and introduce the Italians. If you do considerable increasing, you might leave the old queens and take pains to have the increase pure. You will probably have some hybrids, do the best you can.—C. C. MILLER.

First, put on drone-traps, take out the queens, and destroy the drone-brood. Nine days after, cut out all queen-cells—shaking the bees from each of the combs to make sure. Then wait 12 hours, and introduce Italian queen-cells. Remove the traps four days after the cells hatch, that the young queens may fly out. Pure Italian queens and no others within one or two miles should be allowed to fly.—G. L. TINKER.

The term "hybrid," as applied to bees, is a misnomer. There are no hybrid bees, and probably never will be. If I had an apiary of mixed bees, I would get a pure queen of the race


which I desired, and rear queens from her, and let them mate with the drones of the apiary, as circumstances might determine; and then I would supersede all the queens whose progeny should not show the required characteristics.—M. MAHIN.


The best way, though perhaps not the cheapest, is to form some nuclei and rear queens, and introduce laying queens to all colonies that do not have purely-mated queens. When a hybrid colony casts a swarm, destroy all the queen-cells, and give them a mating queen-cell from the best colony. Keep straight on in this way, and if there is plenty of "black blood" in your vicinity, you will find it a life work to keep your apiary nominally pure.—G. W. DEMAREE.


Procure the production of queen-cells by an approved method to be due to hatch soon after swarming begins, and during the swarming season; then from each colony casting a swarm, and soon after the swarm issues, remove all queen-cells, and give a virgin queen or a ripe queen-cell. When swarming ceases (or before), destroy the old queens, as circumstances or convenience dictate, and introduce a young queen or a ripe queen-cell, as the bee-books explain.—R. L. TAYLOR.

You cannot, with any certainty, rear your own queens in an apiary of hybrids, and get pure Italians, no matter how careful you may be. The best is to purchase the queens of some reliable breeder, which are fertilized, and then you may soon have pure stock.—THE EDITOR.

### Convention Notices.

 The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its annual convention at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Lake and Dearborn Sts., in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, 1889. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day for each person. This date occurs during the Exposition, when excursion rates on the railroad will be very low. There has been a fair crop of honey in the West, and an old-time crowd may be expected at this revival of the Northwestern from its "hibernation." W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

 The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at New Milford, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1889, at 10 a.m. There will be essays on different subjects, and also a question-box. Bring your wives along, and please invite your neighbors who are interested in bee-keeping, to come with you. If you have anything new, or that would be of interest in any way, of implements or fixtures, bring them, so that all may see them. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

 The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 to the Secretary.—R. F. HOLTERMAN, Sec. Romney, Ont., Canada.

 The Iowa State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the state Fair Grounds during the State Fair week, commencing on Sept. 3, at Des Moines. The meetings will be held in our large Tent, and an invitation is given to all bee-keepers to meet with us, bringing their families and friends, and help to make our meeting one of interest to all bee-keepers. MRS. O. F. JACKSON, Pres.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### WEIGHING BEES.

#### The Exact Number of Bees in One Pound.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY PROF. JOHN PHIN.

A great deal has been written about the "little black bee," the insinuation being that in size it is greatly inferior to the Italian. The so-called black bee was the bee of England and America until less than fifty years ago, and any English statistics that we may have prior to that time, undoubtedly refer to the black bee.

In writing the article *Bee* for my "Dictionary of Practical Apiculture," I wished to give as accurate data as possible in regard to the weight of certain numbers, etc., and I weighed several lots to determine this point. My determinations varied between 4,500 and 5,000 bees to the pound. I preferred, however, to give the series of determinations by Keys, who wrote nearly one hundred years ago, and who gives 4,640 bees to the pound. He also gives the number of drones, etc. See Dictionary, page 12.

I was led to give Keys as the authority, because 4,000 bees to the pound was the number adopted by dealers generally. It impressed me at that time, that if these dealers were correct, then the bee under cultivation by them (which is almost always the Italian), must be larger than the bee of 100 years ago, in the proportion of 4.5 to 4 (the inverse ratio of the number per pound). But not being quite satisfied as to the trustworthiness of the dealers' data, especially in view of my own experiments, I did not embody this inference in the article, or allude to it.

Now comes Mr. A. I. Root with a new and carefully-made determination, in which he gives 5,333 bees to the pound, instead of 4,000, as previously published by him; but he estimates that if the bees had very much honey in their sacs, the number might be reduced to 5,000 to the pound. If we accept these data as correct, it is evident that the bee has not increased in size during the last hundred years.

Keys tells us that the results of such weighings will never come out twice alike, owing to the difference in the fullness of the bees. Collin gives 5,000 bees to the pound, when in their normal condition, and 4,300 when filled with honey—a difference of 800 bees to the pound. Keys, no doubt, gave an average, and he has struck very nearly midway between the two de-

terminations of Collin. An exact number would have been 4,700 instead of 4,640.

Numerous attempts have been made to increase the size of the bee, by increasing the size of the cell, and when foundation was brought forward, it was thought that this question had been solved; but the plan did not work. Neither does the bee seem to deteriorate in size by the gradual filling up of the cells with the cocoons of the young bees. However careless Nature may be of individual bees, and individual colonies, she seems to be wonderfully careful of her types.

Cedar Brae, N. Y.

### BILL NYE.

#### The Humorist Studies the Habits of Bees,

AND WROTE THUS CONCERNING IT.  
(Copyrighted.)

It is now the appropriate season for hiving bees. Bees should not be hived until they swarm. Bees begin to swarm as soon as the new queen takes the oath of office. The queen is a long-waisted bee who does the toil. The



Nye begins to get Restless.

honey-bee proper belongs the order Hymenoptera. All bees, according to Linnæus, who kept several stands of bees himself, are included in the genus *Apis*, but they are now divided into many genera.

I love to study the bee, and at one time kept bees myself. I kept several of them longer than I should have done. But honey-bees are full of interest to me. I often think of the language of a late writer who goes on to state "that within so small a body should be con-

tained an apparatus for converting the various sweets which it collects, into one kind of nourishment for itself, another for the common brood, glue for its carpentry, wax for its cells, poison for its enemies, honey for its master, with a proboscis as long as the body itself, microscopic in several parts, telescopic in its mode of action, with a sting so exceedingly sharp that were it magnified by the same glass which makes a needle's point seem a quarter of an inch across, it would yet itself be invisible, and this, too, a hollow tube—that all these varied operations and contrivances should be included within half an inch of length and two grains of matter is surely enough to crush all thoughts of atheism and materialism."

I also compare sometimes the new colony just starting out to hustle for themselves with the Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?—who came to these wild, inhospitable shores, taking their long, tedious, uneventful voyage across the unknown ocean with no relaxation whatever except prayer.

Professor Jaeger, referring to the pronounced habits of industry born in the bee and frequently alluded to in school-books, says: "It is impossible for any reflecting person to look at a bee-hive in full operation without being astonished at the activity and surprising industry of its inhabitants. We see crowds constantly arriving from the woods, meadows, fields and gardens, laden with provisions and materials for future use, while others are continually flying off on similar collecting expeditions. Some are carrying out the dead, others are removing dirt and offal, while others are giving battle to any strangers who may dare to intrude. Suddenly a cloud appears and the bees hurry home, thronging the entrance by thousands, until all are gradually received within the inclosure. In the interior of the hive we see with what skill they work their combs and deposit their honey, and when their labor is over for the day they rest in chains suspended from the ceiling of their habitation, one bee clinging by its fore feet to the hind feet of the one above it until it seems impossible that the upper one can be strong enough to support the weight of so many hundreds."

The queen, during the propagating season, lays as high as two thousand eggs in a day, and I have given much thought to the grafting of the queen-bee upon the Plymouth Rock hen, with a view to better egg facilities, but so far to meet with little success. My experiments have been somewhat delayed by the loss of time in taking the swelling out of myself after each perusal of the bee character in his or her home life. The queen lives much longer



than any other class of inhabitants, and hangs on to the throne, as the historian Motley says, like a pup to a root. She has a stinger, but does not use it on boys. She uses it simply for the purpose of fighting other queens.

The ancients were aware of the existence of a governing bee in each hive, but they thought it was a king. But a scientist with a keen insight and massive brains, one day saw the monarch come off the nest and leave 2,124 warm eggs. Then it was settled in his mind that it could not be a king, for he was a deep, deep man. His name was Swammerdam and he made the discovery 200 years ago last week. Aristotle and Virgil claimed in several articles, signed Veritas and Taxpayer respectively, that the queen or king, as they called it then, did not lay at all, but secured some kind of pollen or other material from flowers, which produced the maggots from which the bees were hatched.

A writer on the bee says that the best way to ascertain the location of the queen is to divide the swarm, after which it will be noticed that the one having the queen will become very restless indeed. I tried this myself and found that they were restless. They also communicated their restlessness to me. All of us got restless.

Swammerdam tied the queen by means of a long hair to a high pole in order to ascertain whether the swarm



*The Bees are Swarming.*

would follow. In ten minutes he had the whole colony on top of the pole.

The drones are the male bees of the hive. They do no work except to act in parental capacity and vote. They have no stinger, but in its place a good appetite and a baritone voice. They are destroyed by the workers soon after the honey season, and the widows have it all their own way. The drone leads a quiet and rather sunny life, lasting about sixteen weeks, after which he is put to death by the females of the hive by the Maybrick method.

About nine-tenths of the hive are workers or female, say twelve to fifteen thousand. They are the busy bee referred to in the books. They get up early in the morning, eat a hasty meal and go out looking for honey. They fly with great force and as straight as a bullet. Sometimes they try to go through a man on the way to the hive, but only get part way. A bee likes to have a tender young man with linen trousers sit down on it.

From the time the egg is deposited until the perfect bee is turned out, requires about three weeks. A queen gets her growth in sixteen days and begins to reign.

Moths get into the bee-hives frequently during the winter season and destroy the insects. For this reason bees should be packed in snuff or fine-cut tobacco in the fall. This nauseates the moth and discourages him. Great care should be used not to let the bees out too early in the spring. A good writer says that frozen fruit will still remain on the trees in the spring; while it contains a certain amount of sweet, it is liable to ferment and cause wide-spread colic in the hive, followed by cholera infantum and coma.

Linnaeus says that nothing is more pitiful than the picture of fifteen or sixteen thousand colicky bees suddenly called forth in the dead of night, running hither and thither looking for hot cloths and Jamaica ginger, after eating too heartily of frozen apple-juice.

Bees swarm about 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. and enjoy doing so on Sunday if possible. Selecting a hot Sabbath, and waiting patiently until the farmer has shaved one side of his face and lathered the other, the bees decide that they will swarm. The farmer's wife notices it while she is in the garden getting a sprig of caraway to take to meeting. She calls Henry and tells him the bees are swarming. He starts out with a new hive, and looking up in the air he falls over a croquet set and injures himself. His wife says: "Henry, you ought to put on that mosquito bar arrangement I made for you the other day. They are real cross this morning and they will sting you if you don't."

"Git out with your pesky nonsense," he straightway doth reply. "I never put nawthing on me before and I won't do it now."

"But, Henry, they are so feverish today, and you havn't got your other clothes on, so that they wont know you. Do try it this time."

So he wraps up his head in a green mosquito net and puts on a pair of cowhide mittens. The bees alight on a tall elm tree and he gets a ladder up there against it. Then he slowly ascends the tree with a bee-hive under his arm. Just before he put on the

misquito net he took a large chew of tobacco. He now wishes that he had not. People began to go by on their way to meeting and see him up in the tree with a large green head on him and hot leather mittens. They speak to him but he cannot reply because his mouth is full of tobacco. It is very hot indeed. The sun pours down through the hot leaves, and the breeze is taking much needed rest. He gets up in the top of the tree and looks like a new style of lizard. Sabbath-school boys, wearing chip hats faced with gingham, pause on their way to the house of worship and watch him. He reaches out



*When the Bees have Ceased to Swarm.*

to scoop in a handful of the brown fuzzy insects, but the leather mits smell strangely to them. They do not recognize the proprietor by his paws and his odor. Three or four bees fall down inside those mittens, and, feeling that they must defend themselves, make a hot highway across the back of his hand. Then Henry yells and drops the hive on the Bible class. Some bees get under his green veil and his hair, and finding that they cannot get out, they sink on him with their little heated hypodermics, and he says things which bring the blush to the features of his sad wife.

For days afterward they sit opposite each other at the table and do not say anything. He looks at her savagely with one eye, the other being closed by its creditors. It is three days before he will even ask her to pass the butter, he is so mad.

Bees are very industrious, but fool themselves by accumulating more than they need, forgetting that they will soon die and leave their substance for the use of those who did not earn it. We should learn a lesson from the bee and not run the matter of industry into the ground. We should not strive to accumulate so much that it will prevent our enjoyment during our lifetime and only enrich the idle after our death. Bees should remember that their shrouds will not hold honey. The bee could learn much from man, I think, in this way.

BILL NYE.



## BEE-NOTES.

## Some Interesting and Practical Advice for Bee-Keepers.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*

BY DR. J. M. HICKS.

All needful work in the apiary is just as necessary to be done at the right time, in order to be successful, as it is that the farmer should sow his wheat and oats, and plant his corn in season, in order to have crops.

The bees should not be molested during "dog-days;" but see to it that all colonies are in good condition, and that the increase of swarms is made at least by the middle of June.

I prefer to make my increase by dividing colonies, which is best done in a movable-frame hive.

In order to succeed, I would advise all to look early in the spring as to the condition of the bees, and if you have a weak colony, see that it has a queen, and feed it a little thin syrup every day, to stimulate the queen for early breeding. This is best to be done in the evening.

To prepare syrup for the bees, I use coffee "A" sugar, at the rate of four pounds to a quart of water, to be heated and well dissolved, and fed in glass tumblers, by tying cotton cloth over them, and then inverted over the bees in the top of the hive; as they are emptied, refill, and replace as before. You will be surprised to see how fast the bees will increase in numbers.

Bees will, as a rule, pay an increase of 200 per cent. in an ordinary season, if properly managed. One colony paid 500 per cent. this season. A good movable-frame hive of the best pattern, a honey-extractor, and a good bee-tamer, are all necessary implements for the bee-keeper to have, and use, in order to succeed.

See to it that all surplus honey is removed from the hives before the fall crop comes on, and have plenty of empty frames or sections in the hives for refilling.

Allow no colony to be without a good, prolific queen, at this or any other time of the year. Now is a good time to procure such, from some good queen-breeder. Italian and Cyprian bees are the best for all practical purposes, and by far the most docile bees to handle, as well as being very prolific.

It is a curious fact that the days of humbugs are still among us, as we notice that the editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL saw the painful necessity of exposing as a fraud, Ells & Co., of Chicago, who are advertising with circulars, their recipe for making "Artificial Honey." I would urge all

to beware of all such frauds, as there is no pure honey except that which the bees gather, and store from the flowers of the field. All efforts to palm off such stuff, calling it "artificial honey" is as much a fraud as with the oleo-margarine, and until it is legalized (as all such frauds are usually, when money enough can be paid to do so), it is a fraud nevertheless, both on the public, as well as on the consumer. Indianapolis, Ind.

## CLIPPED WINGS.

## Management of Swarms when the Queen is Clipped.

*Written for the American Rural Home*  
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I have four plans which I use, either of which works well. The first is to hive the bees on the returning plan, allowing the swarm to occupy the place of the old colony. This is done as follows:

When the swarm is seen issuing, step in front of the hive far enough so you will not be liable to step on the queen, should she have gotten out before you reach the hive, and also so that you can take in quite a bit of territory with the vision, for if too close you will see but little of the ground, which causes a longer search, with less prospect of finding the queen than if farther off.

As soon as the queen is found, let her run into a wire-cloth cage, entering the same readily if it is held a little in front of her, and in an upright position. When she is in the cage, put in the movable stopper so as to secure her, when she is to be placed in front of the old hive, or anywhere you please, only so you do not step on the cage and hurt her, as I knew a certain person to do once.

Next, move the colony to a new stand, and place a new hive where the parent colony was when the swarm issued, placing the caged queen at the entrance. In from five to thirty minutes the bees will miss their queen (generally in from 5 to 8 minutes), and come back from where they left, in search of her, running with fanning wings into the new hive, when the queen is to be set at liberty and allowed to go in with them.

The second plan is one which I use when I wish to leave the old colony on the old stand, and is as follows:

Proceed to hunt up the queen as before, and as soon as she is found, turn the old hive half way around, and off of the ground (to the rear) where it stood. Now place the new hive where the old one stood, placing the queen at

the entrance of the new hive as before. As soon as they come back and all enter the new hive, take the new hive and carry it where you wish it to stand, bringing the old hive back to its former position. By these two ways it will be seen that the bees hive themselves; no climbing of trees, cutting off of limbs, or anything of the kind, which our fathers thought it necessary to do.

My third plan is, when the bees begin to cluster on the branch of a tree, which I care nothing for, I attach a wire to the cage, and hang it with the clustering bees; then when I get ready to care for them, I cut the branch from the tree, and carry them to the hive, which has been previously placed where I wish the colony to stand, or one that I have prepared while they were clustering on the limb. No danger of their going to the woods if you let them hang there all day.

I was amused one day by seeing a swarm uncluster and start for the woods, as I was about to cut off the limb, and take them to the hive. Away they went, clear out of sight, so I sat down to watch operations. In about a quarter of an hour, back they came, and I was anxious to see whether they would go to the tree where the queen was, or to the old stand. I was soon satisfied however, for they soon clustered back on the queen.

If any of the readers wish a swarm to go to work in the open air, this gives them a clew to how it can be done, for after having given up that there is no use of trying to get off, they will settle down to work on the limb where they have clustered. When they get some combs started, they will be liable to stay, after which the queen can be set at liberty.

The fourth plan is to cage the queen as before, when a large corn-popper is to be so held in front of the hive that many of the issuing bees will run into it. If you do not see the queen, so as to cage her before the thickest of the bees have ceased leaving the hive, catch the bees first and then look for the queen.

Having the bees in the popper, and the queen in the cage, attach the cage by means of a wire hook, to the popper so it will hang snugly to one side of the same. Previous to this you should provide yourself with a light pole of sufficient length to reach the highest place where the bees are liable to cluster, into the small end of which there should be bored a hole of the right size so that the popper will screw into it firmly.

Having the bees in the popper and the caged queen attached, screw the popper in the end of the pole, raising the same and carrying it into the midst of the swarm, where they are flying



the thickest in the air. The bees in the popper will fan their wings on the side next to the queen, which tells to those in the air that they have found the queen and are clustering about her, when as a rule the swarm will at once begin to cluster on the popper also.

Some swarms, however, are determined to cluster on a tree or nowhere, and in such a case, as soon as one-fourth of the bees have clustered on the limb, hold the popper immediately under and up against those on the limb, when the balance of the bees in the air will begin to cluster all over the popper. When about two-thirds of the bees are clustered, draw the popper away from the limb a little, so fixing it that you can leave it, when all of the bees will leave the limb and cluster on the popper as you wish. While you are waiting for them to go from the limb to the popper, you can be getting the hive ready, or any other work you may have to do. As soon as they are clustered on the popper, you can carry and hive them where you wish, the same as you would, had you cut off a limb.

Borodino, N. Y.

## SUGGESTIONS.

### The New Constitution and By-Laws of the Bee-Association.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

I see that there are differences of opinion arising from the fact that different persons are quoting from different places. Secretary Holtermann says, "I wonder where Dr. Miller is quoting from." I quoted from the report of the proceedings for 1887 without knowing at the time that the report for 1888 differed. Dr. Mason and Mr. Holtermann have evidently taken the report for 1888. The only question of difference between us is, which report shall we take?

On page 22 of the report for 1888 I find this: "Finally attention was turned to the consideration of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws for the society. This was prepared last year by Mr. Thomas G. Newman.... It was voted to adopt the new Constitution and By-Laws." Now did we adopt what was in the 1887, or the 1888 report? Clearly we could not have taken anything from the 1888 report, for it was not then in existence. I hardly think that any one will think that we adopted anything but the Constitution and By-Laws as given in the 1887 report, for that was the only thing referred to, and, unless my memory is badly at fault, no change was made

in it, nor ever talked of. If any error has crept into the following report, that, surely, is not to be accepted as the action of the society.

Messrs. Mason and Holtermann will, therefore, I think, agree with me that, according to Article VII, the President and Secretary "shall constitute an executive committee;" and that according to Article VIII of the By-Laws, "A committee of five shall be elected, who shall have power to organize itself into a 'Honey Company.'"

### The Society's New Name.

With regard to any change in the name of the "International American Bee-Association," its present name is so cumbersome that it will probably be used in full very rarely; but it would be better not to make any change, than to change to a name that would appear to be claiming to be what we are not. Other nations charge the Yankees, I am sorry to say, only too justly in many cases, with being given to exaggeration, and if that characteristic should crop out at Brantford, I hope that there will be enough conservative Canadians there to hold things level.

Dr. Mason's suggestion to have an odd number on the executive committee, is a good one. There is some mistake in the report for 1888, as Article IV and Article VII conflict as to the number on the executive committee.

Dr. Mason need not look for any sympathy from me on the President's address business. I am "furnest" it, at least till he is out of office; for I feel pretty sure that if he made a closing address, he would quote quite largely from the address that I made (?) when I delivered up the keys of office to him.

Marengo, Ills.

[The above was written some time since, and as it required some comments, was put into a drawer, (as we were then busy), and forgotten until just now found there. We beg Dr. Miller's pardon for the delay. The conflict in Articles IV and VII as to the number in the executive committee should be amended at Brantford. In fact, it needs a full revision. When it was referred to the committee at Chicago, it was expected that it would be carefully revised. As they did not do it, if our memory serves us right, we made some corrections in writing in our copy of the Constitution, (among them the *shall* was changed to *may*) and we intended to present these as amendments at Columbus. We expect

that our copy was given out to the printers, without a thought about the changes, and as the printers supposed the changes were made by the convention, they were incorporated into the report. This will explain to both sides of the controversy the cause for the discrepancy, and we hope will satisfy them. If we can get the time, we will prepare some amendments to present at the next meeting, and hope Dr. Miller and others will do the same. All we want is the most perfect document on record.—Ed.]

## COMB HONEY.

### How to Care for Comb-Honey, Where to Keep It, etc.

Written for the Iowa Homestead  
BY EUGENE SECOR.

As the season for caring for honey is here, and as I am convinced by conversations with some bee-keepers, as well as people generally, that a great many do not know how to care for honey, a few words may not come amiss at this time on the subject.

In the first place, there is no hurry about taking it off the hives. The bees can care for it more cheaply, and even if it is not quite so white as when taken off earlier, its flavor is improved by perfect ripening, which, to my mind, more than compensates for the slightly darker shade which the comb presents.

If taken off during warm weather it will sometimes be spoiled by the larvae of the bee-moth. The worms can be fumigated with sulphur in a tight box or room, but this is seldom necessary, and is not practiced to any extent by the best honey producers. If comb honey is produced by the best methods there will be scarcely any pollen cells in it, and in the absence of these the moths do little harm. A worm is seldom seen in surplus honey unless there is pollen in some of the cells. When honey is taken off the hive, if in small sections containing only one comb each, it can be held up to the light and every cell of pollen detected. If these are kept by themselves and used or sold first, the rest will be comparatively free from moths.

Honey should never be kept in a cellar—neither comb nor extracted. That is the worst possible place for it. It will gather moisture, or "sweat," and soon become "off flavor," if not positively sour. Store it in a dry, warm room if possible (safe from mice), then it will keep ten years. It will not



granulate so soon in a warm room, and its flavor will improve. I now have some that is three years old, and it is not candied, but is so thick that it will not run. Extracted honey cannot be kept in too warm a room.

Forest City, Iowa.

## SWARMING.

### Annoyed by Too Much Late Increase of Bees.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY MRS. MARTHA ANDERSON.

I desire to ask a few questions, to be answered in the BEE JOURNAL, viz.:

1. My bees have commenced swarming over. The old colonies that I wintered through, cast from two to four swarms in June, and now they are issuing as large swarms as I ever have seen. My new colonies have cast from one to three swarms, and I have put a great many back into their old home. If there is any way to prevent their swarming, I would like to know. I like to see swarms in May and June, but at this time of the year I am tired of it.

I have lost several swarms by not expecting them to swarm, and being away from home. I cannot complain of my bees not working, for I think that they have done well. I have taken off over 1,000 pounds of clover honey in one-pound sections. Some colonies have stored 72 pounds each, and cast three swarms.

If the honey-flow continues till Sept. 20, some will store 120 pounds each, while others will not do so well. These are June's swarms.

The bees are working hard on the Alsike and red clovers. We have 15 acres of the former, and it is a continual hum of bees all the time on the clover.

I started last spring with 32 colonies in good condition, and they did not swarm until June 3; then I had from 3 to 10 swarms a day during that month. I put on surplus sections to give them more room, and still they swarmed. I have 101 colonies of bees—more than I care for.

2. I am not a member of the Bee-Keepers' union, and would like to know if it sets the prices on honey. It is only worth 10 cents per pound here, and that is not enough. I live 3 miles south of Bushnell.

Bushnell, Ills, Aug. 19, 1889.

[1. Swarming at this season of the year is unprofitable. To prevent their absconding, about the best thing is to clip the queen's wings.

2. The "Union" has nothing to do about the market price of honey—it is only for the defense of the pursuit of bee-keeping.—ED.]

## GERMANY.

### What Bee-Keepers are Doing in the Fatherland.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY REV. S. ROESE.

The following are some facts and notes about bee-keeping in Germany, from the *Bienen-Vater*:

Bee-keeping in Germany, according to current reports from various German bee-keepers, has advanced to a standpoint of perfect organization; associations and conventions having been organized all over the land, which jointly form a General Assembly, to meet annually. The associations are again subdivided into sections with a foreman ("called Opman"), to preside at their quarterly meetings. Such foreman is elected by the General Assembly, or, in case of necessity, appointed by the President of the General Assembly.

Such foreman is to be well qualified to deliver lectures and essays on modern bee-keeping, and impart to all the members of his section the needed instruction to qualify them in apiculture, and keep pace with the main body; and as a body they control the honey markets, to a great extent, all over the land.

Honey markets and honey depots are established in all large cities. The City of Frankfort-on-the-Main alone has 5 of the established depots, whose actions are all sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

The General Assembly for 1889 is appointed to meet at the Giant City (so-called because 2 Giants stand in front of the City Hall) of Arnau, on the Elbe, at the rooms of the Imperial Upper-Gymnasium; and to this effect the Burgomaster has, by telegram, invited the Assembly as welcome guests. August 25 and 26 is the time appointed for the meeting, in connection with the International Exhibition of live bees, hives, products and apiarian supplies, with rich awards and premiums. The programme is a very interesting one, with invitation for all bee-keepers, at home and abroad. Subjects of interest will be discussed, and presented to promote the interest of this art and honest industry.

They mourn the loss of two prominent members of the cause—one in the person of Isador Weber, one of the most active section foremen, who in a short time increased his section to a

membership of 110, well-drilled and instructed in the art of bee-keeping. He died on July 2, 1889, of congestion of the lungs, being in the 47th year of his life.

The other was Edward Cori, a prominent bee-keeper and learned man, who since 1831 occupied positions of honor and trust. Friends from far and near came to visit his apiary at the city of Bruix. When at the decline of life, in his 70th year, he reduced his number of colonies to a few, he devoted himself to rose culture, which occupation he followed until his decease. In the fall of 1888, while preparing his large varieties of roses for winter, he felt the symptoms of marmarismus rapidly advancing, and after a slight cold, which he had contracted, he died on Jan. 24, 1889, in the 79th year of his useful life.

I am in receipt of a copy of *Der Deutsche Bienen-Vater*, published at Zwickau, in the interest of apiculture in Germany, and am requested to kindly ask the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to publish a notice in its columns, as follows:

The 44th General Assembly of bee-keepers in Germany will hold its sessions on August 25 and 26, in the city of Arnau, on the Elbe, in connection with the International Exhibition of live bees, hives, implements and products, at the Imperial Rooms of Upper-Gymnasium. All bee-keepers at home and from abroad are cordially invited to attend, with the assurance that nothing will be spared to make this gathering a meeting of success and pleasure.

By order of the President,

ADOLPH SCHMIDT.

I am surprised to find Germany advancing so much in apiculture. Prussia, in its kingdom alone, has 1,458,764 colonies of bees, in working order now, and branch bee-keepers' associations without number.

The editor of the *Deutsche Bienen-Vater* sent me an invitation to attend the General Assembly, and a Legitimate Card for half-fare to attend this gathering.

Maiden Rock, Wis.

**We Want a Representative** at all the Fairs to be held this season. The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the recognized defender of the rights of the bee-keepers, against the attacks of the ignorant and prejudiced. There are thousands who would gladly subscribe to it if it were only brought to their notice, and its claims presented. When making an exhibit, please send for our *Colored Posters* and sample copies, and get up a club. In this way you will not only pay yourself for the trouble, but also aid the pursuit, and its defense all over the country.



## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889. *Time and Place of Meeting.*  
 Aug. 31.—Haldimand, at Fisherville, Ont.  
 E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.  
 Sept. —.—Maine, at Livermore Falls, Me.  
 J. F. Fuller, Sec., Oxford, Me.  
 Sept. 3.—Iowa State, at Des Moines, Iowa.  
 J. W. More, Sec., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Sept. 5.—Erie County, at Buffalo, N. Y.  
 O. L. Hershiser, Cor. Sec., Big Tree Corner, N. Y.  
 Sept. 14.—Susquehanna Co., at New Milford, Pa.  
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.  
 Oct. 16—18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ills.  
 W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Flint, Mich.  
 Dec. 4—6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada.  
 R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Romney, Ont.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

SELECTIONS FROM  
OUR LETTER BOX

## Honey Crop Almost a Failure.

—H. E. Hill, Bear Lake, Pa., on Aug. 19, 1889, writes:

The crop of white honey in northwestern Pennsylvania is almost a failure, though a few producers report a full crop, while many in Crawford, Warren and Erie counties, in this State, and Chautauqua county, N. Y., claim a complete failure, attributable to the continued cold, wet weather during the clover season. The "good honey crop" so generally anticipated and talked of last May, has failed to materialize in this section of the country. Buckwheat is in bloom, but the weather is too cold for the bees to get out.

## Good Outlook for Fall Honey.

—J. W. Sanders, LeGrand, Iowa, on Aug. 21, 1889, writes:

The weather is still fine and bees are doing well. They are still working on white clover, with which our pastures and roadsides are still white in places. How is that for white clover in Iowa? It began to come into good bloom on June 10. Buckwheat and other fall flowers are also beginning to bloom abundantly; so the outlook is still good for more honey and a busy time, if the weather keeps all right. The white honey harvest in this section of Iowa has been good, and many who keep bees think that the country is overstocked, and that honey will have to sell at very low rates in order to find consumers for all the grand harvest. I tell them that they ought to take the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and keep posted on the general crop. Out of over 60 colonies in the spring, I have had but one to swarm, and that returned in less than

ten minutes, and remained satisfied. My queen's wings are clipped. I give plenty of room, help the weak from the strong, make new colonies by rearing queens from my best, and build up the nuclei by giving frames from other strong colonies. I have used this plan for several years, and I have succeeded in keeping swarming and increase almost entirely under control. I prefer it to chasing swarms and climbing trees.

## Swarm in a Dwelling-House.

—Noah Clemmons, of Rock Bluffs, Nebr., writes:

I captured a nice swarm of bees from under the weather-boarding of a dwelling-house on May 29, and have it at home, and it is doing well. The bees went in the house through a knot-hole about 10 feet from the ground, last summer, and built comb from one studding to the other—about 3½ feet long. I took the siding off and got them out nicely. Can anyone beat that? I have just received two nice Carniolan queens, which I am going to try.

**Honey Crop Below the Average.**—Martha Smith, Monroe, Wis., on Aug. 8, 1889, writes:

Bees in this locality are killing the drones and sealing their hives. Owing to the cold nights, the honey crop is below the average. My 23 colonies have increased to 43, and given about 500 pounds of comb honey, and about 525 pounds of extracted. There is no prospect for a full crop. The "artificial honey" story, as published by the Chicago News, appeared in a recent issue of the Northwestern Mail, a temperance paper, in which one seldom reads such misleading articles.

## Good Results of the Season.

I. N. Arnold, Richmond, Iowa, on Aug. 14, 1889, writes:

The white honey crop is over for this year, and has been very satisfactory to the bee-keeper, although the linden was almost a failure in this locality. My home apiary was run for increase this season, and my Pilotsburg apiary for extracted honey, managed under the Dadant style. I have 11 colonies that have stored 360 pounds each, and 12 colonies that stored 240 pounds each; this makes 6,840 pounds from 23 colonies in that apiary, with 8 and 9 Quinby frames in the brood-chamber with plenty of honey for the winter. This is no guess-work—the honey was all divided, and one-sixth

went to the party where the apiary was. The honey is very fine, almost all being white clover. Who can beat my 23 colonies in Iowa, and leave plenty of honey in the brood-chamber for winter? My honey crop will be between 12,000 and 13,000 pounds for the season. I think that the fall crop will be light, from the present appearance. I sell most of my honey in ten-pound tin-pails, in my home market.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

## PHILADELPHIA.

**HONEY.**—Prices are not fully established, being a little too early. Only a few shipments have yet arrived, which sold readily as follows: Best white, in 1-lb. sections, 18¢, and 2-lbs. 14¢. Off grades generally 1 to 2 cts. less. Extracted, white clover, 8¢; orange blossom, 7½¢; off grades, per gal., 60¢ to 70¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—23¢ to 24¢.  
 Aug. 13. WALKER & MCCORD, 32 & 34 S. Water St.

## DENVER.

**HONEY.**—We quote: New in 1-lb. sections arriving freely at 16¢ to 18¢; extracted, 6¢ to 8¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—18¢ to 20¢.  
 Aug. 10. J. M. CLARK COM. CO., 1421 15th St.

## CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—New honey arriving freely, and all the shipments have been promptly closed out so far. We quote: 1-lb. white clover, according to style of package and appearance, 14¢ to 15¢. Receipts of extra, ted increasing: demand light, at 6¢ to 8¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—25¢.  
 Aug. 1. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

## NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—Extracted, California, 7½¢ to 8¢; orange bloom, 7½¢ to 8¢. White clover and basswood, 7½¢ to 8¢. Common Southern, 65¢ to 75¢ per gal. Fancy comb, white 1-lbs., 16¢; fair 1-lbs., 14¢; 2-lbs., 2¢ less.—The New York crop being comparatively small, the Western apirists will find a good outlet here in the East. As prices this season are about 10 per cent. lower than last season, we expect an active demand.  
 Aug. 21. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

## CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—Coming in freely, but sales are not easily made at over 15¢ for the best, while we are trying to get 16¢, and think that later we can get it, as all buy sparingly now. Extracted sells at 6¢ to 8¢, but chiefly at 7¢ for white.  
**BEEWAX.**—25¢.  
 Aug. 12. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

## DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—New crop is coming in slowly, and sells at 14¢ to 15¢ for comb.  
**BEEWAX.**—23¢.  
 Aug. 21. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

## ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Choice white clover comb, 12¢ to 13¢; fair, 11¢ to 12¢; dark, 7¢ to 8¢. Extracted, in barrels, 50¢ to 55¢; in cans, 60¢ to 65¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—24¢ for prime.  
 Aug. 21. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

## NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—New comb arriving freely. Demand is fair, although weather is too warm. We quote:—Fancy white 1-lbs., 16¢; 2-lbs., 14¢. Fair 1-lbs., 14¢; 2-lbs., 12¢. Excellent demand for all kinds of the extracted, as follows: Orange blossom, 7½¢ to 8¢; white clover and basswood, 8¢ to 9¢. Southern, average quality, per gal., 65¢ to 70¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—23¢ to 24¢.  
 Aug. 21. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

## BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—It has arrived freely, but sales are a little slow, at 17¢ to 18¢ for 1-lbs.; and 2-lbs., 15¢ to 17¢. Extracted, 8¢ to 9¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—None on hand.  
 Aug. 21. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

## CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—We quote extracted at 50¢ per lb. Demand for extracted is fair from manufacturers, and from consumers for table use. Good demand for best qualities of comb honey, while inferior grades find slow sale. It brings 11¢ to 15¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—Demand is good—20¢ to 22¢ per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.  
 Aug. 21. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

## KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Receipts of comb honey are large, but market slow, at 14¢ to 15¢ for white 1-lbs., and 13¢ to 14¢ for 2-lbs. Extracted, white, 7¢ to 8¢; dark, 6¢.  
**BEEWAX.**—20¢ to 25¢.  
 Aug. 22. CLEMENS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.





ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

**Your Full Address**, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

**If You Live** near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

**Give a Copy** of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

**Dr. Miller's Book**, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

**If you Lose Money** by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

**New Subscribers** can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for \$1.80, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

**Paper Boxes**—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ . Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

**Preserve Your Papers** for future reference. If you have no BINDER we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one FREE, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

**Please write American Bee Journal** on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

**Pure Phenol for Foul Brood**.—Calvert's No. 1 phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce. Not being mailable, it must go by express.

**In order to pay you** for getting new subscribers to send with your renewal, we make you this offer. For each yearly subscriber, with \$1.00, you may order 25 cents worth of any books or supplies that we have for sale—as a premium.

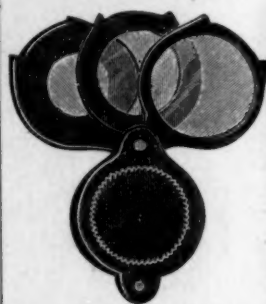
**A Home Market** for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.

## CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the American Bee Journal for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal .....	1 00	...
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	1 50	1 40
The Apiculturist.....	1 75	1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	1 50	1 40
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00	1 80
Canadian Honey Producer.....	1 40	1 30
The 8 above-named papers.....	5 65	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	3 00	2 75
Cook's Manual (old edition).....	2 25	2 00
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.....	2 00	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 60	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00	2 20
Western World Guide.....	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success".....	1 50	1 40
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 75	1 50
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	2 00	1 75
How to Propagate Fruit.....	1 50	1 25
History of National Society.....	1 50	1 25

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.



**Triple-Lens Magnifiers** for the inspection of bees, insects, etc. They are invaluable in the conservatory, or if for only a very few plants. For boys and girls, they make very pleasant studies, and arouse in them a laudable

enthusiasm for investigation. Price, by mail, 80 cents; or the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, and the Magnifier, for \$1.50.

**Red Labels for Pails**.—We have three sizes of these Labels ranging in size for pails to hold from one to ten pounds of honey. Price, \$1 for a hundred, with the name and address of the bee-keeper printed on them. Smaller quantities at one cent each; but we cannot print the name and address on less than 100. Larger quantities according to size, as follows:

	Size A.	Size B.	Size C.
250 Labels.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.25
500 Labels.....	2 00	3 00	3 50
1,000 Labels.....	3 00	4 00	5 00

Samples mailed free, upon application.

**Always Mention** your Post-Office County and State when writing to this office. No matter where you may happen to be for the hour when actually writing—never mention anything but your permanent address. To do otherwise leads to confusion, unless you desire your address changed. In that case state the old as well as the new address.

**New Posters** for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, printed in two colors, have just been printed, and will be sent free to all who can use them. They are very handsome, and will "set off" an exhibit at Fairs. It will tell Bee-Keepers how to subscribe, for "Subscriptions Received Here" is quite prominent at the bottom.

We will also send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL, for use at Fairs, if notified a week or ten days in advance where to send them.

**Prang's National Flower** is the title of a beautiful pamphlet which contains two colored plates of the two most popular candidates for selection as the National Flower of America. It also has two poems, and a postal card addressed to Messrs. L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass., with a vote to be filled up for the selection of a National flower. The pamphlet costs 25 cents, and can be obtained at this office.

**Having a Few** extra sets of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for the years 1887 and 1888, we will supply both these years, and 1889 and 1890, for \$3.00, until all are sold. Or we will send 1888, 1889 and 1890 for \$2.50, all by mail, postage paid. These are very valuable, and those who have not yet read them should lose no time in securing them.

**Apiary Register**.—All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and begin to use it. The prices are as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	1 50

**Queens**.—We can supply Tested Italian Queens at \$1.50 each; Untested, \$1.00 each, by mail, postpaid.

## Advertisements.

### Muth's Honey Extractor,

Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers,  
SQUARE GLASS HONEY-JARS, etc.

For Circulars, apply to

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Mention the American Bee Journal.

## JUST NOW

**IS THE TIME** to supersede your old Queens, or Italianize Black and Hybrid Colonies. We have 150 to 200 Nice Young Italian Queens, which we will sell for Cash, or exchange for Extracted Honey, viz:

1 Warranted Queen.....	\$1.00
6 " Queens.....	5 00
12 " Queens.....	9 00
1 Untested Queen.....	.75
6 " Queens.....	4 50
12 " Queens.....	8 00
Tested Queens, each.....	1 50

Please address, with description and price of Honey, f. o. b., at your R. R. station.

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